

contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Cheddar Whole Milk Cheese Distributed by Challenge Cream & Butter Assn."

On December 19, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3040. Adulteration of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. 18 Boxes of Cheddar Cheese. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6707. Sample No. 83189-E.)**

This product contained insect fragments, feather fragments, metallic particles, and numerous small plant particles.

On January 14, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana filed a libel against 18 boxes of Cheddar cheese at Alexandria, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 3, 1941, by the Kadane Creamery from Dallas, Tex.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: (Boxes) "Armour's Cloverbloom American Cheddar Cheese Armour Creameries Distributors."

On February 5, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3041. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. v. 36 Boxes, 33 Boxes, and 30 Boxes of Cheese. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6184, 6192, 6206. Sample Nos. 58242-E to 58244-E, incl.)**

Examination showed that this product contained insect fragments. A portion also contained mammalian hairs resembling rodent hairs.

On November 6, 7, and 12, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin filed libels against 99 boxes of cheese at Green Bay, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 10 and 20, 1941, by Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., from Pine Island, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On December 5 and 17, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3042. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. v. 144 Boxes of Cheese. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6269. Sample Nos. 58253-E, 58255-E to 58257-E, incl., 58259-E.)**

Examination showed that this product contained insect fragments.

On November 21, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin filed a libel against 144 boxes of cheese at Thorp, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 9 and 16 and November 1, 1941, by Parkin Bros. from Pine Island, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On January 13, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3043. Adulteration of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. 24 Boxes and 6 Boxes of Cheddar Cheese. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5473. Sample Nos. 58410-E, 58411-E.)**

Examination showed that this product contained fly fragments.

On August 27, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin filed a libel against 30 boxes, each containing 2 cheeses at Green Bay, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 11, 1941, by Pauly & Pauly Cheese Co. from Escanaba, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On November 19, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3044. Adulteration of cheese. U. S. v. 27 Boxes, 94 Boxes, and 34 Boxes of Cheese. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 6201, 6227, 6250. Sample Nos. 58245-E, 58246-E, 58252-E.)**

Examination showed that this product contained insect fragments. A portion also contained hairs resembling those of rodents.

On November 12, 14, and 18, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin filed a libel against 155 boxes of cheese at Green Bay, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 15, 1941, by John J. Roch from Pine Island, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On December 17, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3045. Adulteration of Cheddar cheese. U. S. v. 57 Hoops of Cheddar Cheese. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5410. Sample No. 69753-E.)**

Examination showed that this product contained rodent hairs, human hairs, and insect fragments.

On August 20, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel (amended on or about October 2, 1941) against 57 70-pound hoops of Cheddar cheese at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 24, 1941, by Stanchfield Creamery Co. from Stanchfield, Minn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On January 27, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3046. Adulteration of Swiss cheese. U. S. v. 35 Cases of Swiss Cheese. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6570. Sample No. 85118-E.)**

Examination of this product showed that it was in an advanced stage of decomposition, as evidenced by the presence of an ammoniacal odor and heavy mold.

On December 23, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 35 cases of Swiss cheese (total weight approximately 350 pounds) at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 1, 1941, by the Baxter Cheese Corporation from Monroe, Wis.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Armour's Specially Cured Wisconsin Swiss Cheese."

On February 19, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**3047. Adulteration of Limburger cheese. U. S. v. 82 Boxes of Limburger Cheese. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for salvaging. (F. D. C. No. 5947. Sample No. 62337-E.)**

Examination showed that this product contained maggots, wood splinters, insect fragments, and nondescript dirt.

On October 7, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 82 boxes of Limburger cheese at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 8, 1941, by Max P. E. Radloff & Sons from Hustisford, Wis.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On January 16, 1942, Max P. E. Radloff & Sons, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for salvaging under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The product was denatured so that it could not be used for human consumption.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**3048. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Carlton Loy. Plea of not guilty. Tried to a jury. Verdict of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. D. C. No. 2905. Sample No. 15674-E.)**

This product contained a large proportion of fat other than butterfat.

On December 31, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas filed an information against Carlton Loy at Datto, Ark., alleging shipment on or about July 16, 1940, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Missouri of a quantity of cream which was adulterated in that a foreign fat had